

The Weekly Louisianaian.

[SINGLE COPIES - 5 CENTS.]

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1879.

NUMBER 29.

VOLUME 8.

BUSH & LEVEE,
COTTON AND SUGAR
FACTORS.

No. 31 Perdido Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE CO
Cor. Camp and Canal streets.

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Assets at their market value 619,895 46

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On and after Nov. 13, 1877, trains will
depart and arrive as follows, from Chi-
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Express No. 1..... 6:15 p. m.
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No. 1 and 2 run daily, 3 and 4 daily, ex-
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tached at Milan, enabling passengers
to go through without leaving the
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Account sales promptly rendered and
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made in this market at lowest rates for
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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
STOCK IN NEW ORLEANS.

LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
The new stock of Summer Underwear
just received. An elegant assortment of
Shirts, Collars, and Socks. All at low
prices. Cash is a discount. All else as low
as possible.

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Memorial Service.

The following are the addresses
delivered at the Memorial Service,
a report of which was given in our
last. Mr. J. D. Kennedy, as the
first eulogist of the evening spoke
substantially as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gen-
tlemen: The labors of the day have
been completed and we have come
this evening to this temple of piety
to mingle our grief with the mil-
lions, who, like us, mourn the loss
of a benefactor and friend. It was
not my intention to speak on this
occasion, because I felt and mis-
trusting my own ability to say any-
thing that would do even par-
tial justice to the great and con-
spicuous character whose loss we
deplore.

His life was so pure, his name
was so spotless, his work was so
grand in proportions, and so mag-
nificent in results, covering as it
did the trials, combats and events
of half a century, that I feared the
task would be too great for one so
young in age and experience to as-
sume to outline or portray.

The speaker here gave an exhaus-
tive account of Garrison's life, from
his birth in 1805, to the date of his
death. His early struggle with
poverty, his limited means for ac-
quiring an education, his failure in
several journalistic enterprises, his
sufferings for opinion's sake in Bal-
timore and Boston, his long term of
service as President of the Anti-
Slavery Society, and as editor of
the Liberator, were all graphically
portrayed in eloquent language.

In speaking of the Liberator he
said that January, 1st, 1831, wit-
nessed the birth of the paper that
was destined to live as long as the
evil it combated lived. It was a
small folio 10 by 20; and typog-
raphically was a neat specimen of
printing. For a motto it bore the
legend, "Our countrymen are all man-
kind." The salutary article was
a striking example of vigorous Eng-
lish.

After stating that he believed a
greater revolution needed to be
effected in public sentiment in the
North than in the South, on the
question of slavery, he said, "I de-
termined at every hazard to lift up
the standard of emancipation in the
eyes of the Nation, within sight of
Bunker Hill, and in the birthplace of
liberty. That standard is now un-
furled; and long may it float, un-
hurt by the spoils of a desperate foe,
yes, till every chain be broken and
every bondman set free." [Ap-
plause.]

It is strange that a paper started
by a poor and friendless young man
should in a short time cause so
much alarm in the South. In a lit-
tle while a Southern governor wrote
a letter to the mayor of Boston be-
gging him to devise some way of
putting down this sheet published in a
garret. The mayor replied and stated
that the "police officers had fer-
reted out the paper and its editor."
His office was an obscure hole; his
only visible auxiliary, a negro boy;
and his supporters a few insignif-
icant persons of all colors. Yet
there is where the freedom of our
race began.

The speaker passed rapidly to
other events in his life. Mr. Gar-
rison was a Christian, having
lived and died in the hope of a
better reward. He was associated
with the humane and philanthropic
on both sides of the Atlantic, hav-
ing made several trips to the Old
Country, where he was received
with royal welcome by all true
lovers of liberty. His domestic re-
lations were perfect. Four children
surrounded his bedside as he lay
feeble and dying. He had only im-
perfectly sketched his life, yet
enough had been recalled to obtain
a correct estimate of the man. He

never sought office. He never held
any. He commenced life a private
citizen. He died one. The honors
and emoluments of office had no
attraction for him.

All lives, whether good or bad,
leave their influence on time. The
good man dies beloved by all.
Thus died Garrison. He made an
impression upon history. He left a
great and noble record.

There is one trait in his life and
character which should be remem-
bered by the young men of our
race who hope to achieve success
and distinction in this wilderness of
caste, oppression and wrong. I
mean his unswerving devotion to
principle amid the scoffs, jeers, and
insults heaped upon him by the less
charitable and sanguine in all sec-
tions of our country. It is this prin-
ciple which actuated him in
starting out in life was that of do-
ing one thing at a time, and doing
that one thing well. Nothing could
drive him from his purpose. What
was the one thing that made him
famous? The moulding of public
sentiment by the agitation of the
question as to the expediency and
justice of liberating the blacks.

That was his ideal - his cherished
idea. The country knows him by
that work. Our race mourns his
loss because of it. He commenced
that work fifty years ago. He
labored without intermission for
that long period of time, untiring
and unceasing in his efforts to crush
the giant wrong and curse of our
land. He lived to see his cherished
idea give vigor and strength to the
Nation, life and vitality to its per-
alized industries, and freedom and
manhood to an enslaved race. [Ap-
plause.]

How did he hope to accomplish
such great results? By peaceful
means or through war with all
its attendant horrors on the field of
carriage and blood? He was al-
ways an advocate of peace. He
expected to work out his problem
by a revolution in public sentiment,
rather than by a revolution such as
we have witnessed. He had pub-
lished a poem in the Liberator, ded-
icated to the slave. In speaking of
the means to be employed for their
deliverance, he says:

"Not by the sword shall your deliverance
be won;
Not by the shedding of your master's
blood;
Not by rebellion or foul treachery;
Not by uprising suddenly like swelling flood;
Beware and rapine never did bring forth
good;
God's time is best! Nor will it long delay;
Even now your barren acres begin to bud;
And glorious shall the fruit be! Watch
and pray;
For lo! the kindling dawn that shines in
the day!" [Applause.]

Oh, that that hope could have
been realized!

"Not by the sword shall your deliverance
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and pray;
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the day!" [Applause.]

How many, many lives would
have been spared! How many
hearts would have been strangers to
sorrow, suffering and care! How
many millions of treasure would
have been saved, and how many
hundreds would have been unknown
to the history of my assistance where
the light of days gone by, what
scenes and incidents, what mea-
sures and what men present them-
selves to view? At times it has
seemed to me as if the mortality was
greater among those in life who
were foremost in their efforts and
earnest in their endeavors to im-
prove our condition. It has seem-
ed as if the Angel of Death made
haste to carry off those who en-
courage us in our weary and tire-
some march up the hill of distinc-
tion and fame, leaving those who
never fail to impede our progress,
and thus retard our growth. It may
be a wicked and unjust thought,
but still I have thought so. If there
be food for reflection in the thought
that our race cannot and ought
not to expect other people, and
other minds to do what we should
now do for ourselves. Is there

of pompous or of monotonous or of
emulate their example by being
true to our convictions of right and
unflinching in our devotion to
Truth. The physical power of slave-
ry no longer remains to be com-
bated, but its train of evil influ-
ences must be wiped out by the
races through the higher and more
convincing proofs of education,
morality, religion and wealth. Gar-
rison fought for a principle and
crushed a curse. We must beat
down prejudice by the same means
in order to better our condition mor-
ally, socially and financially. The
opposition to us is not half so great
as it was against him. He stood
alone, a giant however, but alone,
battling back the waves of popular
prejudice. Surely the banded ene-
gies of the millions for whom he
labored can achieve greater, if not
grander results.

Garrison has gone, but his work
and example remain as a priceless
heritage. But few of the old war-
horses of abolition are left to watch
our advancement in Freedom's
light. Garrison, Sumner, Wilson,
Chase, Wade, Lovejoy, Collamer,
Foot and Brown have gone, leaving
Phillips with his silver tongue
to encourage and defend us. It
has been my good fortune to hear
the burning words as they fell
from the lips of some of these great
men. I have gathered inspiration
from Sumner in that great of-
fense - the Senate of the United
States. I stood at his open grave
while humanity, the Nation and
a race mourned the loss of a dis-
ciple, son and friend. Never shall I
forget that spectacle. To me it was
a lesson fraught with great signifi-
cance. Garrison, like his collaborators
has been buried with becoming
honors in the bosom of the soil
where Wilson and Sumner lie.
Massachusetts, prolific in the pro-
duction of noble men, has taken him
to her keeping. Her soil contains
his dust, but her limits do not cir-
cumscribe his fame.

His life is a part of the country's
history, and his triumph a part of
its glory. Let our young men pro-
fit by, and emulate the example
of this national character. Let our
race take renewed courage as he
goes triumphant to a holier and
higher reward. Let the Christian
and the humanitarian sing songs
of joy for a good man has gone to
a better world. He has left us
a better world. Let us hope he
will again see us richer still in the
treasures so necessary to please
and serve the true God. Let us
remember that "our loss is his
eternal gain," if there be honor
in earthly justice. In Heaven, let
us so live and act that when the
final summons comes to us, we
may hear the welcome words, "It
is enough, come up higher." Then
our thanks can be delivered in per-
son, and then our prayers will be
heard by the army of apostles,
martyrs and saints who have gone
before. We can then enjoy the
sweets of heavenly grace, forgetting
the trials, temptations and suffer-
ings of this life, while giving praise
to Him who rules on high, in an
altitude higher even than the stars.
[Great applause.]

Mr. F. D. S. Tucker, the last to
the programme, spoke as follows:
Mr. President, Ladies and Gen-
tlemen: The life of the illustrious
citizen which this occasion has cal-
led us forth to commemorate
stands high above the seed and
merit of eulogiums commonly pro-
nounced on the virtues of the dis-
tinguished dead. That life is so
rich in the lessons it has given us
of the undying devotion to the
cause of a wronged, despised and
helpless people, language fails to
do justice to it. It is a life of self-
denial, of sacrifice, of heroic de-
eds, of noble character which
duly the form of words to do them

justice. Sooner will the unquelled
artistic genius of a Raphael, or the
massive conception of a Michael
Angelo infuse breath into the paint-
ed canvas, or awaken life with its
varied activities in the cold, insen-
sible marble than can tongue, how-
ever eloquent, or pen, however
skillful and ready, portray in fit-
ting terms the excellencies of the
life of Wm. Lloyd Garrison.
Thoroughly comprehending in every
detail the means for the accom-
plishment of the life-work for which
he seems to have been specially
created, and firmly rooted in a con-
viction of the justice of his mission,
he can receive the best tribute of
praise only from the Being who is
Himself the incarnation of right,
and from whom he received the
commission for his labors. The
marked distinction in the life of
Mr. Garrison in comparison with
others who have championed the
cause of the Negro in the past is
not that he was a better humanitar-
ian than they, but that single-
handed and alone, he entered on
a contest in behalf of an alien race
held in bondage under a republic-
can form of government where each
individual, steeped to the ears in pre-
judice against the unfortunate peo-
ple constituted with the rest in the
aggregate so many tyrants, as hard
to overthrow, as it was difficult to
obey the hydra of heathen mythol-
ogy. The meed of praise due an
achievement is to be measured by
the obstacles surmounted. It is
not uncommon for an under-
taking easy enough in itself
to be raised to matter of
commanding magnitude by re-
son of the difficulties surround-
ing it. In pleading for the freedom
of the slaves in the British West
Indies, Clarkson, Buxton and Wil-
berforce could influence not only
the parliament, but the latter, by
his near, domestic relation to the
sovereign, was not the least in-
strumental in inducing Her Majesty
finally by one stroke of the pen
to break the shackles from
the limbs of 800,000 slaves.

But like the Knights of the
Crusade, whose individual deeds of
prowess and cool daring in the wars
to recover the Holy City from the
possession of the bigoted Mohame-
dan, read more like romance than
reality, Garrison opened war on a
cherished national institution al-
ready more securely established, be-
cause fostered and maintained in
direct violation of a cardinal prin-
ciple, whence sprang the Constitu-
tion, which declares all men are
born free and equal. Whatever
may be the danger to truth as re-
gards matters of passing moment in
the growth of what moralists, both
pagan and Christian, from time im-
memorial have termed free thought,
memorial have termed free thought,
it may be safely affirmed that the
masses of men are constitutionally
too indolent to either generate
ideas or apply them to practice.
Nearly every great invention and
discovery in art and science is
based on the idea of some
other than of the inventor
or discoverer. In every depart-
ment of human activity the few
do the thinking, while still fewer
carry thought into the line of mili-
tary. When the Prince of Orange
while heading the rebellion of the
Netherlands, against the despotism
of Spain a world-empire in the six-
teenth century, conceived and gave
utterance to those statesmanlike
sentiments of political and relig-
ious liberty which have since per-
meated the organic law of every pro-
gressive power in Christendom, he
entertained but little hope of their
adoption beyond the paltry limits
of Holland for many generations to
come. And so it has proven in the
world, nearly two hundred years
afterwards, the foremost republic
of our times conceived the basis
of its constitution, rather more in the

nature of a sentiment than other-
wise, from a strain which springs
eternal in the human breast that
freedom is the natural boon of all
leaving the assertion of this prin-
ciple in practice to be forced on the
nation by the efforts of a humble
person with such aids as the honest-
ty of his purpose had collected
around him. After having passed
through one of the many terrible
ordeals of persecution to which he
was subject, he was brought to
either abandon the struggle or
modify his views, Garrison exclaim-
ed in the fullness of conscious rec-
titude, "I will be heard, I will not
recede!" from that day the better
minds of the American people be-
gan to think that after all there
must be something more substan-
tial than mere brilliant sentiment
or fine spun theory in the opening
sentence of the Declaration. The
emphatic "I will be heard, I will not
recede!" meant that the conscience
of the American people would yet
have to tolerate the doctrine that
"a man is a man for a' that," be his
color what it may, and to accept
that doctrine in law and practice, as
it already had it in theory and sen-
timent, as a part of the fundamen-
tal law. The moral sublimity of
one man engaged in mortal combat
with a deadly monster to rescue
from it the victims which had fallen
within its embrace; the matchless
courage of that man in continuing
the fight with every seeming possi-
bility of victory against him; with-
out powerful connections; with no
social and political backing, devoid
of wealth, but impelled by the
power of truth alone which, as of-
ten as crushed to earth rises again,
and, "like Prometheus brings the fire
of heaven," is a scene which could
not be vainly witnessed in any
country in this enlightened age without
arousing, to some extent, some
of the latent virtues there may
be in the community. But if Gar-
rison's agitation - forced on the
better nature of some of his
countrymen to think of the
wrought of the slave, the bad will
that were not slow to speak. The
wisdom of the Senate, the eloquence
of the bar, the learning of the
bench, the pathetic homily of the
pulpit, the powerful union of regard
for an ancient institution antedating
and sanctioned by the nation, with
the popular prejudice in favor of it,
all these agencies, quickened and
exasperated by the dauntless atti-
tude of Garrison, entered in at the
heart of the contest to reinforce his
seemingly invincible antagonists.

They charged again and again on
this Gibraltar of right, but on the
clearing off of the smoke and dust
of each encounter, there he stood
unscathed and as immovable as the
famous fortress in the Mediterranean
after a bombardment of it by the
allied fleets of France and Spain.
For thirty years Garrison stood the
brunt of this unequal contest.
Statesmen rose and wrecked their
political fortunes in the effort to
dislodge him. South of the line,
States trembled at the mention of
his name, and according to the
method of baffled despots, offered
a price for the assassination of the
enemy they could not ransom in
honorable warfare. The man and
the cause they had professed at
first to regard with contemptuous
ease; to view of the perfect safety
of their political institution, now
appeared to them to be unwieldy
of too vast to disregard their so-
cial evils and lead them to a pain-
ful experience of the antipathetic
junction. "In the sweat of thy face
shalt thou eat bread." The hated
moral Placid slowly but steadily
dredged its powerful antagonist to the
wall, until, God's image in clay
emerged from his darkness into the
full light of day, on a footing of

equality with the most powerful
of the nation. The man and the
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The Louisianian.

T. DE S. TUCKER, EDITOR.
JAS. D. KENNEDY, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1879.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Reflected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

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Hill—opposite Postoffice, in Canal Alley.
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AGENTS.

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Hon. E. JOHN ELLIS will please accept thanks for public documents.

U. S. Senator W. P. Kellogg has placed as under obligations for favors.

PERSONAL explanations seem to be the general order of the day in the Convention.

Our Washington letter, and other valuable communications, are unavoidably crowded out this week. They will appear in our next issue.

In another column will be found an interesting and forcible speech, delivered in the Convention on the 27th of June, by Hon. M. G. Bobe.

VOL. I, No. 1, of the Colored Visitor, published semi-monthly at Logansport, Ind., has been received. It presents a neat typographical appearance and is new.

In our present Congressmen are not rendered invisible it will not be for lack of advertisement by L. Q. W., Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune.

A handsome (lynching) of a colored preacher in Clontville, Rapides parish, is reported. Neither the humane precepts of the Christian religion, nor the blighting fear of the exodus, deters the Red river ruffian from deeds of violence.

DeLamar McGowan, in opposing the Lottery clause in the report of the committee on general provisions, said something about "backing against the Tiger." Delegate Demas raised the laugh on him by asking what he meant by "backing against the Tiger."

"Norman evil should be spoken of the dead." But, really, was the poor Prince Imperial in any way compelled to go to Africa and fight against a monarch who, "by the right divine" of Kings to rule, is superior to the usurper that was known as Napoleon III?

Col. W. H. Rost, Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Times, has "got his work in" and will enjoy the rank and pay of a Major-Col. on the staff, while the codification and revision of the regulations under the pension army bill goes on. A worse appointment might have been made.

Mr. Grev. Fremont has retired from the Louisiana to the regret of all the readers of that excellent paper. He is succeeded, however, by Messrs. Tucker and Kennedy, who are gentlemen in every respect qualified to keep up the high character of the paper. Journal of Industry, to know all.

The Athens Blade, published at Athens, Ga., and edited by W. A. Fiedler and W. H. Heard, is among the new candidates for public favor. It has been placed on our exchange list. Being the only journal published by colored men in Georgia, it bids fair, judging from the ability displayed in its first three numbers, to become a popular and useful educator among our people.

Punctuality.

Want of punctuality is a besetting sin, and especially is it true of our people. No matter whether it be in church, or a place of public amusement, nearly one-half of those in attendance come in late. This is an evil that should be cured, and a splendid opportunity for the cure of this positive nuisance is afforded the clergy. Many causes enter into this popular evil. The young lady who comes in late is generally actuated by a desire to show off her beautiful figure, or that "love of a bonnet" purchased at the expense of a loving papa. Sometimes a new silk, or some other article of apparel, enters largely into the question. The young man often steals in, with or without a lady, for the purpose of creating a "sensation." With more clothes than money, and perhaps less sense than either, he mistakes the smiles and "ahs" of the audience for those higher qualities that make up true and intelligent manhood. The mother with a large family of children comes in "just before the sermon," so that her friends and acquaintances may know she is training them up in the way they should go. And so it goes.

We protest against this ever recurring nuisance. It can be broken up. It has been done. While in Washington we attended divine service at the 15th St. Presbyterian Church. Its present minister, the Rev. Frank Grimké, undertook to break up this evil, and we believe succeeded. Do our ministers want to know how it was done? We will tell them. In the first place, he preached a sermon on punctuality. It was a plain, practical talk on the duty of all, and especially the Christian's duty to be regular and punctual in attendance at divine service. To come stalking in late was an evidence of bad manners. Divine service commenced when the organ pealed forth its first note. It was their duty to be in their pews by that time. People had no right to interrupt the service and attract the attention of the auditors either by accident or design. Every one said the sermon was good, but no one believed it would have the desired effect.

The following Sabbath he commenced to make experiments, by teaching lessons in good manners as well as furnishing food for the spiritual portion of their natures. While reading the ten commandments, a dashing young lady came in, looking like one of Mme. Demorest's fashion pictures. He stopped reading until the usher had seated the late arrival. Presently a young man came in, and unfortunately he had on new shoes. He paused until he had been seated. Finally, in came a motherly being, who always sits about two pews from the altar, with a number of children, who reminded us of a battalion of soldiers on dress parade. He pursued the same course, suspending his reading until perfect quiet prevailed. Of course it was very mortifying and humiliating to those who came in late, but it had the effect of completely breaking up the evil. We have known people to go home when, arriving at the church, they found service had begun.

The same means will have a good effect here. They ought to be employed. When the hour arrives to commence service, commence it, whether there be one or many in the church. When people come in late, wait until they are seated before going on with the lessons. It will eradicate the evil and bring our people to a realizing sense of the importance and necessity of being punctual, not only at church, but at all places where they may be called.

The selection, by the Republican caucus, of Gov. Pinchback for its chairman, is a merited tribute to the inherent worth of a man who, though often differing with his party on matters of policy, has the ability to command its confidence when an intelligent and manly control of party affairs is needed. We congratulate the Republicans of the Convention in their choice, and we feel certain their new chairman will direct their movements with the steady hand of a clear-headed statesman.

Young Men to the Front!

As "times change and men change with them, so it is equally true that the men and policies of one era give way in the whirligig of affairs to persons and ideas of another period. The laws of social economy, like those of nature, never fail to adapt themselves with unerring precision to the demands of the hour. Reconstruction called to the scene of action such of our people who had an aptitude for the trying and peculiar phase of politics at that time. As in all cases of sudden need, and owing to the fact that the race, during slavery, had been denied access to the school-house, many of our newly fledged statesmen could only draw on their mother wit in discharging the difficult affairs of government. In consequence of a lack of the necessary fitness, it must ever remain a standing wonder the race discovered any capacity at all to participate in the administration of public affairs. With the fall of the Republican party in this State, leaving the future of our people's interests to be conducted in the changed condition of matters with intelligence, it becomes incumbent on the younger class of men in the State who have been steadily, since 1865, enjoying the advantages of education, to come to the front and assume the responsibilities forced on them by our new political status. This is a duty they cannot evade, if they would, without laying themselves liable to a charge of criminal betrayal of the trust imposed on them by their position. They will often have to supplement the efforts of the "older heads," but will much oftener have to take the lead in public matters, even at the seeming appearance of being "too fast." Our age is a fast one; and when both intelligence and activity are needed to benefit the masses of the people, circumstances will not wait to call on this or that great man of the past who lacks the qualification to keep abreast of the times. We would in all serious kindness give our leading men of the past era to understand that they must study to be up squarely with all the measures affecting our people, or the young men will feel in duty bound to go ahead and leave them to petrify in the mud and rubbish of their fallen greatness.

Colored Jurors.

The reasons advanced for debarring colored men in several portions of the country from the right to act as jurors are as sophistical as they are parts of the same method of reasoning which has invariably opposed our practical enjoyment of every political right conferred by citizenship. It is admitted that in the abstract we are entitled to sit on juries, but, as a matter of fact, the lack of education disqualifies us from serving without detriment to matters at issue. Such an assumption challenges our right to citizenship from the very beginning; for if the greater includes the less, and a mere abstract right is in itself a cup of Tantalus, then the right to sit in the jury box which is one of the necessary attachments of the sovereign voter, however ignorant he may be, when withheld, is a logical denial of the privileges of his citizenship. When we were changed from chattels to our present status, the nation expected to suffer all the inconveniences incident to our condition precisely as it looks to encounter disadvantages in the affairs of government from the monarchical training and habit of thought of the thousands of emigrants who flock yearly to your shores to enjoy the benefits of political freedom. We can inflict no more harm on a community by our mistakes as jurors than we can as voters. If we need any special qualification for the former, we need much more for the latter. But it is not as equal people that we demand an equal recognition in the jury box. The day for this kind of appeal should be passed; and indeed, so far as we are concerned, such appeals would long ago have been done away with. It is the encephalic prejudice of the Southern people which is

constantly reminding us that, despite the will of the majority of the American people, we are still rather tolerated than accorded a complete right to all the privileges appertaining to the dignity of an American citizen. Admit us throughout the South to the jury box, and while we may for some time, as in many other public acts commit blunders, yes, mistakes, as we however become accustomed to the exercise of the right, we will improve in the same way the Irish and Dutch from monarchy-stricken Europe improve in their ideas of republicanism.

The Convention.

Since our last report, the work of the convention has been unusually interesting and important. On Friday, June 27th, the report of the committee on elective franchise was under consideration, and Delegate Bobe made his maiden speech, which will be found in another column. The convention gave him attentive hearing and at its conclusion he was congratulated by friends. Upon a motion to postpone the section of the report which proposes to make the payment of taxes and a poll tax a condition precedent to the right to vote, Delegate Pinchback made a short speech which was full of sound practical suggestions as an egg is of meat. He said in substance that the motion to postpone was evidently made to allow the Democratic caucus to consider the question. Unlike his friend, Delegate Young, of Concordia, he hoped the motion to postpone would carry, as he regarded this question of more importance directly and indirectly to all the people of Louisiana than any other that will come before it. In a speech some days ago he had declared with some emphasis that this was a white man's country, a white man's government, and that the white people would rule it and the colored people desire to know what rights and privileges are proposed to be accorded to them and have those rights clearly defined and respected. "If you propose to curtail our rights, do it boldly and at once and thus let the colored people know what they must do. You have the power and can and will settle this question to suit yourselves, and I trust the motion to postpone will prevail and that you will take it into your caucus and settle it so that we may know just what to expect from your side of the house."

Delegates Stamps, Demas, and Young concurred in the views expressed by Delegate Pinchback and the motion to postpone was carried. On Monday, the ball opened in dead earnest on the State debt. The minority report was defeated by a vote of 47 yeas to 82 nays. The majority report fared worse. It was disposed of by 40 yeas, 89 nays.

Tuesday the minority report was reconsidered and amended so as to recognize the face of the debt, fix the interest thereon at three per cent for fifteen years, and four per cent thereafter, and then adopted on its second reading. The report of the Committee on general provisions was taken up and after much discussion the section providing for the location of the State House at Baton Rouge was adopted by a vote of 83 yeas to 25 nays. The whole of Wednesday was consumed on the report of the Committee on general provisions. A State of session was called for Thursday, the consideration of the report of the Committee on general provisions was continued and an evening session held for its further consideration, but it was not disposed of and the convention adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock on the fourth of July.

The beginning of night sessions indicates that the members are tiring of their labors and disposed to bring them to a close. It is therefore possible for the convention to adjourn sine die on or about the 15th or 20th inst. The Minnesota Greenbackers have nominated their State ticket. If any person desires to renew a subscription or subscribe anew, such aid will be gladly received.

MAIL LETTINGS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1879.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of August 19, 1879, for carrying the mails of the United States, in the covered wagons prescribed by the Department in the City of New Orleans, La. (being

Mail Messenger and Transfer service from November 1, 1879, to June 30, 1882. Schedules of service required, specifications for wagons, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds and all other necessary information will be furnished upon application to the Postmaster at New Orleans, or the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

D. M. KEY,
Postmaster General.

STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

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All communications to the committee must be addressed to P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President State Central Executive Committee, New Orleans, Louisiana.

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Express No. 1..... 6:15 p. m.
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Express No. 2..... 9:30 a. m.
Mixed No. 4..... 7:10 p. m.
No. 1 and 2 run daily, 3 and 4 daily, except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleepers through without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, and for St. Louis a Sleeper is attached at Milan, Tenn., enabling passengers to go through without leaving the train. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

Friday evening's train makes no connection for Chicago.

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Leave New Orleans 3:45 p. m. Saturday, and 7 a. m. Sunday.
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Tickets for sale and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.

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On and after THURSDAY, April 10, this line will make the following rates to suit the times:

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To New York..... 35 00
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The Louisianian.

J. M. VANCE, Jr., Editor.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1879.

"America" to the front.

Energy, and perseverance, stability and integrity will win.

We are in a progressive age, and those who cannot keep pace with advancing genius, must stay behind.

Ex-Gov. WARMOTH obtained a leave of absence from the Convention, and left yesterday for the North to visit his family.

THE FOURTH was celebrated in this city by pic-nics, excursions, races, etc. The usual amount of bunting was displayed, but the Convention did not enliven it. It kept on in the even tenor of its way—barring personal explanations.

We take pleasure in noting the fact that our worthy and esteemed young friend Mr. R. L. Desdunes has been elected by La. Creole lodge, G. U. O. of O. F. to the "A. M. C." which meets this year at Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Desdunes is at present at work on a translation which on its completion will be the first of its kind successfully accomplished here.

We have seen the maiden issue of a "Society paper," called the People's Journal. It is neat in make up, and reflects some credit on its publishers. We wish our friends success in their new field of labor, and sincerely trust that it will far exceed the allotted time of the average "Society paper." It is a rough road to travel, but energy and perseverance should bear fruit of success.

On Tuesday next at 12 o'clock the colored Baptist State Convention assembled at the Free Mission Baptist Church. This Convention will be composed of the Baptist ministers throughout the State. Mr. C. F. Ladd was president of this assembly for four years, whatever action the Convention takes it will be influential in a great degree. By their action, a very large percentage of our people will be guided. A report of the proceedings will be published in next week's issue.

The liberality of those who have official charge of the external workings of some of our churches, is cruelly manifested. Cruel because these church officers at times allow their petty prejudices to work their judgments, and thus prevent the less enlightened ones from enjoying the privilege of being benefited by listening to the preachings, or sayings of those whose fortune it is to be able to intelligently guide and instruct the less fortunate. This liberality is not only cruel, but it is a curse, a palpable wrong. No liberal and intelligent community will continue to tolerate in official prominence, those who perpetrate such unchristian-like acts.

We take particular pride in mentioning the seventh annual exhibition of the "Sumner" School given on Friday, 29th June 1879.

The school is in a flourishing condition, numbering on the rolls very near 500 pupils. In this school there is a class of six preparing for the Academic School. The exercises were remarkably good, some of the scholars deserving special mention. The singing and acting of numerous selections from the burlesque opera "H. M. S. Pinafore," showing a remarkable degree of aptness in the pupils, and excellent and careful training by the teachers. We are sorry that space will not permit our giving in full the names of the successful ones, who by their deportment, attendance and scholarship were awarded by the City Supt., testimonials of merit. It is remarkable to see the excellent discipline maintained by the Principal, Prof. A. P. Williams over a crowded room of 500 children, one of the best being sufficient to obtain the most quiet attention. The school building is large and commodious and well adapted for school purposes, marked advancement is manifest in all the departments of the school. We learn that the effect of awarding testimonials of merit last year, has increased the number of recipients this year twenty. Prof. Williams is an excellent and careful instructor, and a disciplinarian whose superiors are few. He is assisted by Miss L. V. Miller, 1st assistant; Miss M. A. Francis, 2d assistant; Miss A. P. Be Rhod, 3d assistant; Miss M. A. Jones, 3d assistant; Miss L. H. Jett, 3d assistant; Mrs. Q. H. Thezan, 3d assistant. All of whom deserve great credit.

Items of Interest.

Nashville, Tenn., lost one of its brilliant lights in the death of Miss Laura S. Cary, one of the teachers at Fisk University. Miss Cary was a highly intelligent and cultivated colored lady, and her untimely demise has cast a gloom over the whole community.

The Chicago Conservator, in a leading editorial written in the first person, "goes for" Marshal Douglas and Senator Bruce, because they advise against the exodus. Now let the Senator and Marshal resign.

SPEECH

HON. M. G. BOBE,

Constitutional Convention,

Friday, June 27, 1879.

The Convention having under consideration the Report of the Committee on Elective Franchise, Mr. Bobe spoke as follows:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Convention:

Before proceeding to the consideration of the report made by the committee on elective franchise, I desire to speak upon that subject, and I hope to receive the indulgence of every member upon this floor, as thus far, I have consumed no time in speech making, and have endeavored to be prompt at my post of duty, and my every vote so far, I trust, has been cast in the interest of, and for the public good. Mr. President—When I found that I had been retained as a delegate from my parish, to serve in this most eminent body, I at once came to the conclusion that a great task was presented for me to perform, and when I left home to enter upon the discharge of those great obligations which are incumbent upon me, and which are due the constituency I have the honor in part to represent on this floor, I left air, with one supreme intention, and that was to lend my aid to every measure which to me seemed to be for the common good of our beloved State, but I cannot say that I am satisfied with all that has been done.

Mr. President—That it will take much time and labor to form a good stable and wholesome organic law, no member of the convention will deny; but to accomplish this we must first discard every particle of party, and more especially race prejudices. We must unite in one common cause for the common good, which happy result can never be realized unless we—for the time being—thrust from our hearts every thought which would in the least wise suggest partisanship.

There is no man upon this floor who is more partisan than I. As a strict party man, no man would or could be more stubborn than I, if we were confronted in a campaign, contending as it were for party success; but we are here for a much more important and higher object. We are here in the interest of one people, though composed of different races, and thus it becomes our duty to make such a constitution as will know no race, nor creed but be a protection to every class of citizens—be they rich or poor, black or white, and I am sorry to find on the floor of the convention gentlemen who have displayed so much prejudice toward the race of which I am a part, and losing sight of the important purpose for which this convention was called; therefore, finding ourselves environed with prejudices, I call most earnestly upon the right thinking men among us to at once direct their attention to the work that is properly before the convention.

Now Mr. President—There are rumors of a proposition to take a recess to a later day. I would indeed be sorry if such a rumor should take the form of a resolution, and be agreed to by this body because the race with whom I am identified, and they number over one half of the population of Louisiana, are waiting in breathless anxiety, the action of this convention. Already thousands have gone, and at least one half of those remaining are contemplating a change—the exodus has lulled, but Sir, the monster is not dead but sleeping—You cannot realize, it seems to me, what magnitude and great proportion this matter of the colored man's migration to the West will assume long before the year 1880—should this convention adjourn or take a recess without giving to them a guarantee of protection in your fundamental law.

Mark what I tell you there will be a spontaneous move on

the part of your colored fellow citizens, should you adjourn without giving the guarantees which we ask. Let me implore you to settle the question at once; don't keep the people longer in misgivings and suspense—they demand it, and the exigencies of the situation, and condition of affairs demand immediate action. Mr. President, it is vain and idle gossip to talk longer of the colored people making their condition worse by leaving this—or any part of the Southern country. It was not pecuniary losses, nor failures in crops, that moved your forefathers to shake the dust of England from their feet: It was not the pecuniary loss in tax on tea that caused the revolution of the British colonies. It was the infringement on rights and the love of freedom and liberty that caused the pilgrim fathers to brave the ocean storms and the savage's knife to find a home in the wilderness. The more intelligent of the colored race—like myself would prefer to remain on their native soil—I, sir, am a Southerner, and glory in the name—every pulsation of my heart, every breath is for my native home, and I possess the power I would raise every seeming hardship from the shoulders of my people. Twelve years ago I thought time, the great mollifier would have brought that golden age of peace and happiness, when we would have been one common people, working for one common good. But to my sorrow I find that day has not yet dawned. If my people's rights are infringed upon—they will leave you. They are determined. That mixed and strong feeling which we call love for country, and which is in general, never extinguished in the heart of man, which is a well known characteristic of the colored man, will not be sufficiently strong to shake their purpose. They will, sir, have some natural regrets, yes, some burning tears to suppress, when they are about to lose sight of their old homes perhaps forever; but, sir when Liberty, sweet Liberty!

"Thou, goddess, heavenly bright, Profuse of bliss and pregnant with delight," is to be taken from us and scenes of terror better known as bulldozing of innocent persons, especially those of the colored race who are the most intelligent and regarded as the leaders of their race, it creates an apprehension not easily allayed—and forcibly teaches us that we are only "slunning Scylla to be wrecked on Charybdis." And let me say—in the language of my distinguished colleague (Mr. Pinchback) "that these unseemly spectacles must be seen no more—if you would have us remain with, and aid you in developing the great resources of your State." Now you must give us some guarantee, that a different order of things shall prevail in the future.

Mr. President—At the close of the late war—your people and your party pledged themselves to abide its results, among which was the political and civil rights of the black man, and further pledged yourselves to protect the colored man in the enjoyment of all his rights of citizenship. Have you carried out those pledges faithfully? Look for one moment at the magnitude of our claims upon you! When your ancestors broke the American wilderness they found the strong arm of the black man to aid them. History tells us that among the first blood that was spilled in the cause of freedom and independence of the American Colonies, was that of a colored man—(Crispus Attucks.)

The brave Marico, in his detailed reports of the war, tells us that they were the most trusty scouts in the American army. In the war of 1812 they joined your hands in repelling the English foe. They marched with you to the conquest of Mexico. While your brave soldiers during the late war were facing the cannons roar, they remained passively at home protecting your families and giving sinews to the arm that was forging their fetters. When the war was ended and you returned for your services—you were received by your late slaves as friends and they assisted you to rebuild the tortures, that had been

spent in trying to perpetuate their slavery. Think of it, Mr. President—I here repeat—a people, who were until a few years ago your property, descending from generation to generation, following your fortunes almost without complaint—knowing no homes or interests but those of yours! There are Sir—many to-day throughout this State, who have stood by you in danger, have watched you and your children; and in some instances—have given life itself as a sacrifice. And for all these services, Mr. President, we do not ask for your silver and gold as a remuneration, but Sir, we do expect and demand that you pay us that moral obligation—which we hold upon you in one general claim, and that is to let us labor at home, cheered with the hope that we will enjoy the fruits of our labor, and have protection in the enjoyment of our civil and political rights, as well as the comforts and privileges of a great and free government.

Mr. President—the suspicion is natural, and not without cause, but is owing to the developments which have already occurred—some of which last November, in a time of profound peace—in a quiet Tennessee, and while under the rule of the democratic state government. Then we feel naturally insecure, and have the gravest apprehensions of a gloomy future. You, Mr. President, and your party have professed to be the best friends of my people. You still have an opportunity of proving that oft-repeated assertion, by giving us a constitutional guarantee that our rights and privileges will be protected, and this will be the only effectual way, to shut out foreign interference and arrest dangerous political agitations. There is no intermediate position for you. There is no neutral ground—you must do, or not do.

Now—Mr. President—the greatest of all subjects is before us—that is Sir—the report of the committee on elective franchise. The majority report of that committee seeks to place a restriction on the right to vote—in requiring certain qualifications, that one must possess for that highest prerogative known to the American citizen—notwithstanding the constitution and laws of the United States gives every citizen the right to cast a free and untrammelled ballot. Upon this very question Mr. President—I was elected to this body—upon the matters of elective franchise, civil and political rights. I was especially instructed in the event you did interfere with these paramount privileges of citizenship, and which are regarded as the most sacred, for which this very government was founded and which cost so much blood and treasure to establish, that you would be restricting none but your own people, as they do not intend to submit to such encroachments upon their rights. I stand here in their behalf to offer my earnest protest against the proposed abridgement. I regard this as one step, and, if taken, at a day not far distant, you will proceed to take two, and a dozen, until you have finally wiped out their last vestige of right to vote. Now in the interest and for the material welfare of Louisiana, I beseech you gentlemen, to pause, reflect, and consider before you strike this fatal blow. Adopt this report, abridge the right of the colored man to vote, as this article is intended to do, and you will depopulate your state. Before twelve months will have passed away, two thirds of your producing class will have left you to seek a home where Liberty dwells. It has been said that the colored man's place would be easy to fill, that their presence would not be missed. Now let me call your attention to the following statement, taken from the statistics used by James D. Kennedy, a rising young gentleman of this City:

ESTIMATED VALUE OF COLORED LABOR FOR THE YEAR 1877-78	
Quantity	Value
Cotton, bales	3,311,285
Sugar, hhd., estimated	1,127,718
Rice, hhd., estimated	12,000,000
Wool, hhd., estimated	3,000,000
Tobacco, hhd., estimated	30,000,000
Meat, hhd., estimated	100,000,000
Mechanical work, manufacturing, etc.	20,000,000
Transportation, steamboats, etc.	30,000,000
Total	\$127,298,800

Therefore—it will be seen by the foregoing statement that \$235,298,936, or upwards of 1/4 of the natural production of the Southern States is produced by the colored race. And are you prepared to say that they might be driven from your midst and you not feel their want? Of the productions of this State—are produced by the colored laborer. Is it wise to drive this labor away—by enacting a clause in your constitution—that will abridge their right to vote. Let me again tell you not to deceive yourselves—in every portion of your State the laboring classes are disturbed, anxiously awaiting the result of this convention. Blur the fair election of your State, by wiping out your State debt if you will, check her now growing industries by burdensome taxation if you will, prevent public improvements by narrow minded legislation if you will, but in God's name! and for peace and a stable government, do not, I implore you, make one single advance upon the elective franchise.

Mr. President—suffrage in the hands of the negro, has not proven a failure—"only the merest surface judgement would so construe it," I claim that he has given the best evidence of his fitness to cast an intelligent ballot, and with as much honor and honesty, of purpose as any other class of citizens. The fact that he has failed to vote at the direction of the democratic party, is not sufficient and plausible grounds for such a conclusion. Reverse your situation and that of your race Mr. President—and for the sake of argument, place yourselves in our condition immediately after emancipation, and you must admit at once, that sectional hate and race prejudice would have been so bitter as to have provoked the fiercest and most bloody conflicts. But Sir, the colored man was willing to forget as he is to-day, ages of wrong and in some instances, the most cruel and barbarous treatment ever known to civilization. Had you, who composed the intelligence and chivalry of the South, the Democratic party, acted wisely, there would to-day be no social or fancied wrongs of which to complain. When a vote in the House of Commons added half a million to the number of British voters, Lord John Russell sprang his to feet and exclaimed, "the first anxiety of every Englishman is to educate the masses." It was their having the right to vote, and so, endangering the State which awakened that anxiety. Has much as you claim, that you know beforehand the bad results which would follow the right of suffrage in the hands of the negro, why did you not emulate the example of your worthy kindred, and you would have thereby averted the numerous evils of which you make such loud complaint to-day? In closing my remarks upon the matter of elective franchise, I desire to remove the idea, which seems still to cling and enmesh the minds of many of your people that it was by the direction absolutely of those known in our midst as carpet-baggers, that the colored man cast his ballot. For my part, and in my opinion, he has the greatest error in this connection. The man, who seems to have been lost sight of in the busy able

speeches delivered in this convention, I have not heard the mention of. Here is a case, open to the broadest construction. Here I repeat, were men of your own nativity—nay, your own absolute kindred, blood kin, who the very moment they proclaimed themselves to be in favor of equal rights and justice were clasped as it were in almost paternal embrace by the colored people, and by them accepted as leaders, and elected as officers of your government. This is a true picture of the past, thus showing the true friendship for the native southerner. And your party and people should cease the unjust accusations against my people, that they have no love for, and are totally against you. If your party would prove to the colored people, that they accepted the constitutional amendments in good faith in their true sense and terms, they would aid you in establishing your government; and would not refuse to trust you, but every iota of rights that we have gained has been wrong from your party, as from a heart of stone. You have according to history, opposed our advancement at every step, and gentlemen upon this floor are to-day seeking to take from us what we have gained. Again, the carpet-bagger is not responsible for all the alleged mismanagement of the republican rule in the South. There were your own people and I may add many of them were Confederate soldiers as brave and heroic as any men who faced shot and shell in your struggle for Independence. And Mr. President, I might also add that the Democratic governments which supplanted the republican governments in the Southern States have not thus far shown any marked improvement financially. To smother and to silence Now Mr. President, in conclusion on behalf of my people, I ask that we be not interfered with. Let no restrictions be placed upon our right to vote. That we be protected in our lives, liberty, and property. Give us that and we will live with you and seek to make your State happy and prosperous. And they will be true to your government and people, true, true as the "Hibbrow to the Ark of the Covenant, as the Greek to his Country's palladium," therefore, let us in the lofty language of Burke "Attend the rising generations. Let us attack the advancing generations, between which, as a link in the great chain of eternal order, we stand."

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equal freedom of person, equal right to civil liberty, and equal participation in the political destinies of the country. Garrison's fight was won; the victory was complete. The battle-ground presented a renewed and rejuvenated union with the motto, "Freedom, equality and justice" emblazoned on its starry emblem. The great man's life-work is done. He himself has succumbed to the victor of victory. Earth holds all that is mortal of him. The convincing organs of speech, the tireless hands, the busy brain and the intrepid heart are now sport and food for the repulsive worm. Yes, in ordinary language, Garrison is dead, but in the effect of his work, he lives and will live, so long as a spark of love for the right shall animate the human breast. The Thracians were wont to give tears to the birth-couch, believing the new comer had entered on a world of sorrow. We may to the contrary wisely weep that nature has not bestowed more Garrison on suffering humanity. But for his death there should be no tears. A wasted life leaving behind no note by which man may be further advanced to a higher destiny may well be mourned; but for Garrison, it would be base ingratitude in us to have wished him a longer stay on earth when God beckoned him above to crown him as one of the few who have best represented their maker here below. Grief and sorrow are misapplied for the philanthropist who leaves no evil after him, but whose achievement in behalf of man the maw of even the insatiable grave can never hide from the admiration of mankind. Regret for his departure is a lack of appreciation for the man of immortal worth, the trophies of whose conquest are seen in a purified nation, in five millions of human chattels transformed into the dignity of citizenship. Where, as a race, for whom he thought, wrote and spoke with the vehemence of almost heavenly inspiration, shall we enshrine the memory of the man, the purity of whose life cannot be heightened by eulogy, and whose death is shorn of the sorrow usually attendant on the passage of those we love into the spirit land? Perhaps in view of their demerits, and to save the majesty of the empire from the execration of posterity, the emperors of Rome were, after death, translated to the society of the gods and accorded divine honors. The names of the great of every age and nation are sought to be perpetuated in enduring brass or chiseled marble. The living present and their immediate descendants may extol their virtues, but time insensibly dims the lustre and men will come to look on the stately monument only as a marvel of art. False adulation and costly tomb can neither withstand the ravages of time nor preserve a character of doubtful merit. Were we in our poverty able to rear a monumental pile to the memory of Garrison, I would say, no. Let us rather garland him with the choicest of our affections, enshrine him in the casket of the manhood he wrought for us, and commit him to the safe keeping of the grateful millions who are to succeed us. In this manner alone can we pay anything like tribute to the memory of our noblest benefactor. It is the weakness of human nature to praise the virtues of the past. But the bitterness of the contest in which Garrison was engaged is still too fresh in the public mind to enable the nation to estimate his services at their full worth. Though Washington founded this nation on the sword and left the chances of its perpetuity to confront a dangerous institution, still he is "the first in the hearts of his countrymen." When, however, in the dim vista of coming ages this Republic shall count her population by the hundreds of millions; when her commerce, whitening every sea, shall bring contributions from every people to gladden her with wealth; when her power shall extend from the isthmus of Panama to the peninsula of Alaska, from the Atlantic on the east to the Pacific on the west, embracing in her southern border the richest gems of the

Antilles; when her prowess in arms shall be exercised only as a check to the propagation of grim war; when her administrations shall represent the essence of governmental wisdom; when, on a survey of this magnificent scene, the curious student of his country's greatness shall request the muse of History to lift the veil from the dusty past, that he may behold the great men who laid the foundation of this grandeur, foremost in the bright galaxy of these historic celebrities will appear the iron-hearted hero—Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

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